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FARM EXPORTS -- OUR NATION DEPENDS ON THEM

World Trade Week
May 16-22, 1976

Prepared by the Office of Communication with the Foreign Agricultural Service, and the Economic Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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Dear Communicator:

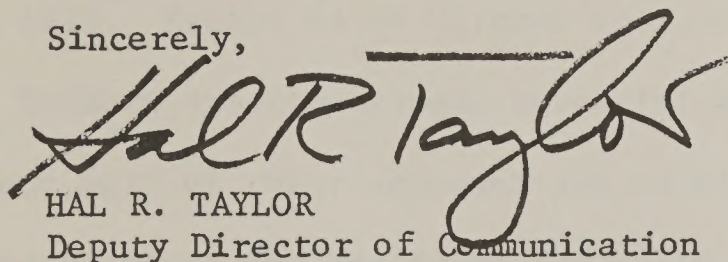
If it weren't for farm exports, about 1 million people on and off the farm would be looking for jobs elsewhere.

But beyond employment, farm exports help cut the cost of government, they help pay for consumer imports, they help hold down food costs and they help promote peace.

Farm exports do a lot more--for you and the world.

We thought you and the American public would like to have these up-to-the-minute facts about agricultural trade, especially during World Trade Week, May 16-22. With important worldwide trade negotiations now underway, the information is all the more timely.

Sincerely,



HAL R. TAYLOR
Deputy Director of Communication

Enclosure

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FARM EXPORTS BENEFIT THE FARMER

Agricultural exports make a big difference in the lives of American farmers, and have a direct effect on U.S. industry and the economic well-being of everyone in this Nation.

Farm exports take the production from 3 out of 10 crop acres. These exports make jobs for people, all the way from the field to the port of exit.

Farm exports help cut the cost of producing food by stimulating increased production. By bringing farmers larger markets and more farm income, farm exports reduce the need for Government farm programs, thus helping hold down our tax bill.

Farm Exports Increase Farm Production

In fiscal year 1975 (July 1, 1974 to June 30, 1975), U.S. agricultural exports took the production of 96 million acres of cropland--the same amount as in fiscal 1974 but up from the 92 million acres in 1973 and 62 million acres in 1972. Export sales climbed to record levels for most farm commodities. In 1975, farmers exported almost three-fifths of their wheat and rice production, about half of their soybeans and cattle hides, one-third of their cotton and tobacco, and one-fourth of their feed grains.

As a result of expanding agricultural exports, U.S. farmers were able to increase the acreage planted to crops by 25 million acres in calendar year 1973 and another 8 million acres in 1974. What's more, the increased exports resulting from bringing more land back into production partially offset the drop in farm income that occurred when farm prices fell and production costs rose.

Farm Exports Make Farm Jobs

One out of every eight farm jobs depends on exports. It took about 479,000 workers to produce the farm commodities exported in calendar year 1975. If it weren't for exports, nearly one-half million farm people might be looking for jobs elsewhere.

Farm Exports Strengthen Farm Income

Realized net farm income fell off in calendar year 1975 because of lower cash receipts and higher production costs. The index of farm prices was down only slightly in 1975.

In 1975, about \$1 in \$5 of gross farm income came from U.S. farm exports. In short, farm exports put about \$22 billion into the agricultural economy in both 1975 and 1974, substantially above the \$16 billion in 1973 and \$9 billion in 1972.

FARM EXPORTS BENEFIT THE CONSUMER

Farm Exports Cut the Cost of Government

Increased farm exports have brought a sharp reduction in the cost of Government farm programs. That means lower costs to the taxpayer.

Government farm program payments to farmers cost about \$800 million in calendar 1975--that's down from \$2.6 billion in 1973 and \$4 billion in 1972. Storage costs for surplus farm commodities have dropped too. In 1975, storage and handling costs of farm products held by the Government fell to \$17 million--down sharply from \$69 million in 1973, \$120 million in 1972 and \$476 million in 1960.

Farm Exports Pay for Consumer Imports

The U.S. balance of trade makes a real difference to you. This "balance of trade" is the dollar difference between how much we buy from overseas and how much we sell overseas.

It's as simple as this: In order to buy the things we want from overseas, we have to sell overseas to get the money to buy. It's much the same as in your own personal finances; you have to have an income before you can buy. Nations have to sell in order to buy.

If you buy more than you make, you go in debt. The more debt you have, the shakier your own finances are. After awhile, your credit isn't as good. The same applies to the United States. If we buy more overseas than we sell, we have a negative balance of trade. If that gets too big, our dollar gets shaky in the international market. After awhile, it won't buy as much overseas; foreign markets lose faith in the value of the dollar.

Obviously, it is not possible for every nation to have a "favorable" balance of trade at the same time. The overall best situation would be an approximate equality of imports and exports for each country, with modest excess of exports or imports as circumstances would justify.

When we go shopping, we increasingly shop for foreign products.

We dine on Polish hams washed down with French wine. Before going out the door we put on a British sweater, then jump into a German car, ride on tires made from Malaysian rubber, and fill the tank with Arabian oil. When we get where we are going, we take pictures with a Japanese camera. At the end of the day, we may light up some Turkish tobacco, put on our Italian slippers and turn on a Hi-Fi made in Taiwan. If we stop to think about it, we may even wonder how, as a Nation, we will pay for these imports.

This is where the balance of trade comes in and where agricultural exports help out.

When the value of what we import is greater than the value of what we export, the deficit saps the strength of the U.S. dollar in foreign markets. As the deficit grows, the value of the dollar weakens and it takes more dollars to buy foreign products. That creates problems for the American consumer.

A favorable balance of trade makes retail prices more stable for the American consumer; a deep and persistent trade deficit would aggravate the problem of inflation.

U.S. farm exports have been making a much bigger contribution to the Nation's balance of trade in recent years. Except for the reduced U.S. import demand stemming from the recession, U.S. imports of nonagricultural goods have been expanding faster than our exports of such goods, creating deeper and deeper deficits in nonfarm trade. But U.S. farm exports have been increasing much faster than imports, creating a "favorable" balance in agricultural trade.

In 1971, U.S. farm exports cut in half a potential \$4 billion deficit in total U.S. trade. In 1972, U.S. overseas farm sales reduced what

would have been a huge \$9 billion deficit in total sales by 23 percent. In 1973, agricultural exports made a recordbreaking net contribution of \$9.3 billion to the balance of trade; the nonagricultural sector turned in a \$8 billion deficit. In 1974, farm exports contributed an incredible \$11.7-billion net, and the "favorable" balance reached \$12.6 billion in 1975.

Between 1965 and 1975, net agricultural exports have made a total contribution to the Nation's balance of trade of \$49 billion, more than offsetting the \$28 billion deficit chalked up by the nonagricultural sector.

Farm Exports Contribute to Agricultural Product Efficiency

American farmers are among the most efficient in the world. They can produce far more food than we can possibly eat. As a result, about three-fifths of the wheat and rice grown on American farms is available for export, half the soybeans, and one-fourth of the feed grains. These exports stimulate farmers to produce at or near capacity. The higher rate of output on American farms translates into lower per-unit production costs for that 80 percent of total food production that is consumed here at home.

Farm Exports Promote Peace

Food exports in the last few years have provided the basis for opening up trade with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, with a resulting easing of tensions and conflict. That, in terms of peace and savings in national defense, may be the greatest contribution of all.

FARM EXPORTS BENEFIT INDUSTRY

Farm Exports Lift Industry Income 1/

U.S. farm exports contribute significantly to the national economy. For example, every \$1 that is returned to the farm sector from exports is associated with an additional 96 cents of output in the rest of the economy--such as in transportation, financing and warehousing, or in supplying farmers with fertilizer, machinery, and other goods. Thus, the \$4.3 billion increase in U.S. agricultural exports in 1974 added another \$4.1 billion of income to the rest of the economy. It's like dropping a pebble in a pool. Increased output in one part of the economy sends a series of widening ripples throughout the rest of the economy.

When you add it all up, farm exports generated about \$43 billion worth of business activity in 1974. Of this about \$28 billion came from the farming sector; the remaining \$15 billion came from nonagricultural industries.

Farm Exports Make Nonfarm Jobs

In 1974 more than 650,000 people had jobs assembling, processing, and distributing agricultural exports. Some examples: 300,000 people had jobs in trade and transportation, 50,000 in food processing, 100,000 in other manufacturing sectors, and 200,000 in other services.

Farm Exports Boost Buying

Farmers are buying more products from industry as a result of increased agricultural exports. Farmers are buying more household appliances, farm equipment, building supplies, and other capital goods and consumer items.

1/ All data is for calendar year 1974. Later data is not yet available.

This increased buying by farmers as a result of farm exports spreads more purchasing power throughout the entire economy. Farmers spent 12 percent more on tractors in 1974 than in 1973, which made more jobs and bigger pay checks for workers who make steel, rubber, spark plugs, plastics, electronic gear, ball bearings, screw bolts, and a host of other products. This is just one example of what happens when farm exports boost farm income and the buying that farmers do.

WORLD FOOD SECURITY AND TRADE BOOSTED THROUGH P.L. 480

Today's P.L. 480 program, the "Food for Peace" program, is an outgrowth of more than two decades of U.S. assistance programs designed to use the strength of U.S. agriculture to meet humanitarian and peace-keeping objectives.

Since the program was established in 1954 by the passage of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act, which is P.L. 480, the United States has shipped approximately 250 million tons of agricultural commodities, valued at \$25 billion, throughout the world.

As passed in 1954, the P.L. 480 program was the principal means of disposal for agricultural surpluses. Since then, a number of important changes have taken place. As the United States achieved its early objectives, the title I program was restructured as a concessional sales program. It gave U.S. Government loans to friendly less-developed nations at low interest rates over an extended repayment period. Title II pulled together the programs of voluntary agencies and disaster relief to become a donations program.

In 1966, Congress made additional changes in P.L. 480. First, the Secretary of Agriculture was given authority to determine commodities available for the program. This meant that determinations could be based on crop expectations as well as stocks on hand. Second, easier credit terms which had allowed repayment in local currencies were ordered phased out in favor of a dollar repayment program. In addition, recognizing that U.S. food aid was not a long-term solution for developing nations, Congress ordered that countries receiving aid would have to commit themselves to

self-help measures designed to encourage their own agricultural development. Recent amendments to P.L. 480 continue to emphasize the humanitarian and developmental aspects of the program. Under the title I sales program, 75 percent of food commodities must be programed to countries with a per capita GNP of \$300 or less. The amendments also provide that up to 15 percent of each year's loan level be forgiven if recipient countries undertake specific developmental projects. Under the title II donations program, the recent amendment provides that at least 1.3 million tons of food be donated each year.

As the P.L. 480 program has changed, so have the recipients of aid under the program. Some of the major participants in the program's early days have gone on to become major dollar markets for U.S. agricultural products. Japan, Spain, and Korea are notable examples of nations that have made the transition from aid recipient to cash customer for U.S. farm products-- Japan bought more than \$3 billion worth of U.S. farm products last year.

The developing world continues to receive P.L. 480 assistance. In fiscal year 1976, much of the \$1.5 billion allocated for P.L. 480 has been earmarked for nations most severely affected by food shortages. Bangladesh, and Egypt are major recipients of title I assistance in the current fiscal year, and continue to receive title II donations for free feeding programs. P.L. 480 shipments have also gone to such nations as Tanzania, Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, Nigeria, Sudan, Zambia, Haiti, and Honduras.

Today's P.L. 480 program accounts for around 5 percent of U.S. farm exports, compared to a high in the 1950's of 30 percent. Much of the growth in the commercial segment of U.S. farm product exports has been made possible by programs funded through P.L. 480. Current emphasis provides mechanisms for similar growth in agricultural development in the developing nations.

THE ROLE OF U.S. AGRICULTURAL TRADE IN FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Thomas Jefferson, in a letter to James Madison, explained the policy of the new United States as "Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations." As the 200th anniversary of the United States is celebrated, this continues as the guiding principle in U.S. foreign relations.

U.S. exports--commerce--in Jefferson's day were almost exclusively in farm products, and, although the United States has since become the world's largest industrial power, U.S. agricultural trade continues to provide an important link in U.S. efforts to build peace and honest friendship with all nations.

The United States is the world's leading agricultural producer and exporter, providing the most essential of all products to millions of people worldwide. The productivity of American agriculture and its dependability as a supplier of food and feed have been appropriately described as "major tools" in our international diplomacy kit.

Long-term agricultural trade relations, in some cases beginning with the food aid efforts involved in rebuilding the world economy after World War II, have helped cement U.S. relations with Europe and Japan, complementing our other efforts to work for a more peaceful world.

More recently, the abundance of American agriculture has played a major role in the easing of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union, as well as with the People's Republic of China.

Far and away, the bulk of the trade in recent years between the United States and the Soviet Union has been agricultural trade. The United States and the Soviet Union have entered into an agreement that will continue to link our nations in peaceful agricultural trade and research and information exchanges for some years to come.

Agriculture also has dominated trade between the United States and the People's Republic of China since the recent resumption of relations between the nations.

Our agricultural productivity paved the way for improved relations with this huge and important nation. Agriculture continues to be the basis for a commercial avenue toward increased understanding and friendship with all nations.

DEVELOPING FOREIGN MARKETS FOR U.S. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

The export sale of agricultural products is a competitive business, with scores of countries trying to sell farm products to other countries throughout the world. In this situation, it takes salesmanship as well as reliable supply, competitive price, and acceptable quality to put U.S. products in farm feedlots and on consumer tables in foreign lands.

The foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) of the U.S. Department of Agriculture is the Government agency charged with this selling job for the United States. It operates under authority of the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954, as amended. The act declares it to be the policy of the United States "to develop and expand export markets for U.S. agricultural commodities."

When the FAS market development program was begun in the mid-1950's, U.S. exports of agricultural products were in the range of \$3 to \$4 billion yearly. Today they have expanded beyond \$20 billion. This fiscal year they will top \$21 billion for the third straight year.

The fundamental approach to FAS market promotion and export assistance has been for government agencies, farm producers, and agricultural processors and traders to work together toward the common goal of export expansion.

The first program to be developed was the market development cooperator program. The cooperator program today involves some 40 private associations, representing the entire range of U.S. agricultural commodities. The program is involved in market expansion projects with more than 1,500 foreign organizations in more than 70 countries. Some 20 more groups are involved in short-term projects. These projects, which include educational and technical

programs as well as advertising and promotion campaigns, are sponsored and guided by FAS. The private groups provide initiative and direction; funding is shared by government and private groups.

Wheat, cotton, feed grains, soybeans, rice, peaches, prunes, raisins, potatoes, poultry, breeding cattle, meat and meat food products, and tobacco are among the commodities being promoted by long-term projects under the market development cooperator program.

Other export help offered by FAS includes:

-- The Trade Opportunity Referral Service, or TORS. This is a computerized data bank which matches overseas requests to buy food products with the appropriate U.S. suppliers of agricultural products. The foreign buyers give the information on what they want to buy to the U.S. agricultural attache serving their country. This is cabled to the FAS Washington office and disseminated to appropriate U.S. firms through a computerized direct mail service.

-- Trade exhibits continue to be an effective means of introducing and promoting food products overseas. Every year, FAS sponsors and manages exhibits ranging from small displays of catalogues of U.S. food products to exhibitions featuring agricultural products from processed foods to livestock.

-- Several sales teams, each comprising representatives of five or six U.S. food companies, go abroad annually. FAS sponsors them and arranges appointments with foreign buyers and makes all other necessary arrangements.

-- State departments of agriculture have become important participants in the export sales effort, soliciting participation in export promotions and helping commercial firms to get started in exporting or to export operations. FAS has assisted in the organization of five regional groups, representing 41 states, that work exclusively on export activity.

-- A new product testing service will assess the foreign market ability of a U.S. product, and if the potential is there, FAS will assist the company in actual test marketing.

Government expenditures on market development programs in 1976 are estimated at \$12.9 million. U.S. cooperators and foreign trade associations are spending about twice that amount for the year. Expenditures by the U.S. Government and U.S. cooperators amount to less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the value of U.S. agricultural exports for the year.

FARM EXPORTS IN 1976

Following excellent 1975 grain and soybean crops in the United States, the value of U.S. agricultural exports may approach \$22 billion in fiscal 1976. Expanded volume is close to offsetting reduced export prices. Record-high wheat and feed grain export volumes are expected, and soybean exports will be well above the fiscal 1975 volume.

Larger shipments to the Soviet Union will account for the bulk of the increase in value of U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1976.

Shipments to West Asia are down sharply; and exports to the People's Republic of China, which totaled \$335 million in fiscal 1975, are unlikely to exceed \$2 million.

U.S. farm exports are expected to exceed last year's \$21.6 billion--the highest fiscal year total ever recorded. Through February, export value was running close to the year-earlier level. U.S. exports of major bulk commodities are expected to exceed fiscal 1974's record volume of 100 million metric tons.

U.S. agricultural exports to the USSR could total 4 to 5 times the 1975 value of \$410 million during fiscal 1976. Large purchases of wheat and corn have followed the 1975 Soviet crop failure. Poor weather also damaged Eastern Europe's grain crops in 1975, and shipments to that region are also up this year. U.S. agricultural exports to West Asia are falling behind the fiscal 1975 total of \$1.5 billion due to record farm output in both Iran and Turkey in 1975, port congestion resulting from earlier overbuying by Iran, and a slowing of the Mideast's economic boom.

Grains, grain preparations (flour, for example), and feeds account for about half of U.S. farm export value. These shipments are expected to exceed \$12 billion in fiscal 1976, up from \$11.5 billion in fiscal 1975 and \$10.8 billion in fiscal 1974. Lower prices will be more than offset by larger volume.

U.S. exports of oilseeds and products will be considerably lower in value than the fiscal 1975 total of \$4.9 billion. Soybean exports will be above the 1975 volume, but oilcake and meal and soybean oil shipments will be lower. Larger supplies of palm oil and Brazilian soybeans and soybean products on the world market are strong competition for U.S. oilseed products, and have lowered oilseed prices.

Although foreign sales have increased this spring, U.S. cotton exports in fiscal 1976 will be about 8 percent below last year's 3.8 million bales. The textile industry is recovering very slowly from the world economic recession.

U.S. tobacco exports are expected to decline slightly in volume in fiscal 1976, but higher prices will probably boost export value above fiscal 1975's \$910 million.

INDIVIDUAL STATES BENEFIT FROM FARM EXPORTS 2/

Ten States accounted for half of total farm export sales in fiscal year 1975. Illinois remained the largest supplier, with \$1,670 million in exports. The other leading States and their export sales were Iowa, \$1,661 million; Kansas, 1,345 million; Texas, \$1,263 million; California, \$1,136 million; Minnesota, \$938 million; Nebraska, \$910 million; Indiana, \$875 million; Arkansas, \$774 million; and North Carolina, \$765 million.

Wheat and wheat product exports totaled \$5 billion in fiscal 1975. Almost three-fifths of the record 1975 wheat crop was exported. Five States--Kansas, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Washington, and Montana--provided half of the wheat exported. Kansas share alone was \$922 million.

U.S. exports of feed grains and products totaled \$4.8 billion in fiscal 1975. The amount included 30 percent of U.S. grain sorghum production and 24 percent of U.S. corn production. Iowa and Illinois provided about a third of the export total. Other major producing States were Nebraska, Texas, Indiana, and Minnesota.

During fiscal 1975, almost half of the 1974 soybean crop was exported in the form of beans, meal, and oil. Soybean and soybean product exports of 595 million bushels (bean equivalent) were valued at \$4.2 billion. One-third of the total was produced in Illinois and Iowa.

Despite a 34-percent drop in cotton export volume in fiscal 1975, cotton exports totaled \$1 billion, representing almost one-third of the 1974 cotton crop. Texas remained the leading cotton exporting State, although its share fell from 30 to 23 percent, partly because its production was down 45 percent between 1973 and 1974. Cotton exports from Mississippi also declined, but California's share increased to 22 percent.

Well over one-half of the 1974 rice crop was exported in fiscal 1975. Rice exports reached \$1 billion, and 95 percent of the total originated in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, and California.

During fiscal 1975, tobacco exports of \$910 million were equivalent to 34 percent of 1974 production. North Carolina still provided half of the tobacco exported, but its share was down. Production fell in North Carolina but expanded elsewhere. Two-fifths of tobacco exports in fiscal 1975 originated in South Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, and Virginia.

2/ The Department of Agriculture estimates State-by-State exports by assuming that each State exports its proportionate share of the export crop grown in that State.

Table 1.--Leading States for agricultural export shares, fiscal year 1975 ^{1/}

Commodity	United States	Leading 10 States by rank										10 high States	All others
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10		
		-- Million dollars --											
All commodities*	20,333.7	Ill. 1,670.4	Iowa 1,661.0	Kansas 1,345.4	Texas 1,262.7	Calif. 1,135.9	Minn. 938.5	Neb. 909.9	Ind. 874.6	Ark. 773.9	N.C. 764.7	11,337.0	8,996.7
Wheat and products	5,000.9	Kansas 921.7	N.Dak. 526.2	Okla. 388.3	Wash. 345.1	Mont. 325.6	Neb. 285.0	Colo. 195.5	Ohio 186.9	Minn. 186.9	Idaho 165.2	3,526.4	1,474.5
Feed grains and products	4,812.6	Iowa 824.2	Ill. 723.3	Neb. 393.8	Texas 370.7	Ind. 337.0	Minn. 329.2	Kansas 245.2	Ohio 231.9	Mo. 151.1	Wisc. 137.0	3,743.4	1,069.2
Soybeans and products	4,155.7	Ill. 699.0	Iowa 670.7	Ind. 329.1	Mo. 322.5	Ark. 289.7	Minn. 285.9	Ohio 268.9	Miss. 157.5	La. 151.3	Tenn. 107.6	3,282.2	873.5
Cotton	1,028.0	Texas 240.1	Calif. 222.2	Miss. 140.5	Ariz. 89.1	Ark. 77.8	La. 49.6	Ala. 46.7	Ga. 36.3	Okla. 29.8	Tenn. 27.7	959.8	68.2
Rice	1,002.2	Ark. 319.3	Texas 238.5	La. 226.7	Calif. 169.8	Miss. 42.9	Mo. 5.0	---	---	---	---	1,002.2	---
Tobacco	910.1	N.C. 459.6	S.C. 101.8	Ga. 96.1	Ky. 89.8	Va. 75.1	Tenn. 31.2	Fla. 19.7	Md. 12.5	Conn. 10.6	Mass. 3.7	900.1	10.0
Fruits and preparations	648.4	Calif. 325.9	Fla. 158.4	Wash. 25.2	Texas 23.0	Ariz. 21.7	Mich. 16.9	N.Y. 16.5	Hawaii 15.4	Ore. 9.5	Pa. 8.2	620.7	27.7
Lard and Tallow	484.4	Texas 53.4	Iowa 45.9	Neb. 34.9	Kansas 28.3	Mo. 23.7	S.D. 23.5	Calif. 21.2	Okla. 21.1	Ill. 20.9	Colo. 19.4	292.3	192.1
Vegetables and preparations	399.8	Calif. 94.5	Wash. 60.4	Idaho 51.5	Mich. 40.8	Neb. 24.3	Colo. 20.0	Fla. 17.6	N.Y. 10.4	Ore. 10.3	Minn. 9.3	339.1	60.7
Meats and Meat products, excluding poultry	341.7	Iowa 52.1	Ill. 28.6	Texas 23.1	Neb. 22.3	Mo. 20.4	Minn. 17.9	Ind. 16.8	Kansas 16.4	S.D. 15.6	Ohio 9.0	222.2	119.5
Hides and skins	301.4	Texas 37.9	Iowa 21.5	Neb. 21.5	Kansas 18.1	Calif. 15.9	S.D. 15.8	Colo. 14.4	Okla. 14.4	Mo. 13.2	Minn. 9.6	182.3	119.1
Cottonseed and products	216.4	Calif. 50.0	Texas 47.3	Miss. 28.9	Ariz. 20.5	Ark. 16.6	La. 10.2	Ala. 9.7	Ga. 7.2	Tenn. 5.7	Okla. 5.7	201.8	14.6
Peanuts and peanut oil	166.2	Ga. 75.2	Ala. 21.4	Texas 19.0	N.C. 18.0	Va. 13.1	Okla. 9.8	Fla. 7.4	S.C. 1.4	N.M. .6	Miss. .3	166.2	---
Dairy products	140.6	Minn. 33.0	Wisc. 29.1	Calif. 17.9	Iowa 11.4	N.Y. 9.5	Ohio 5.8	S.D. 4.8	Wash. 4.5	Mich. 4.5	Pa. 4.4	124.9	15.7
Poultry products	123.4	Ca. 12.1	Ark. 12.1	Calif. 11.3	N.C. 9.9	Ala. 8.9	Texas 6.3	Miss. 5.5	Minn. 5.0	Pa. 4.4	Md. 3.8	79.3	44.1
Flaxseed and products	78.2	N.D. 36.1	S.D. 20.4	Minn. 18.5	Texas 2.2	Mont. 1.0	---	---	---	---	---	78.2	---
1/ Preliminary													

^{1/} Preliminary

* \$20.3 billion worth, out of U.S. agricultural exports of \$21.6 billion, were allocated by States.

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75

Region, State, and year ended June 30	Wheat and products	Feed and grains and products	Soybeans and products	Cottonseed and products	Flaxseed and products	Peanuts and peanut oil	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fruits and preparations
-- Million dollars --										
Region 1:										
1973	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	8.3	1.2
1974	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	7.3	1.3
1975	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	14.3	2.3
Maine:										
1973	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.3
1974	---	.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.3
1975	---	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.5
New Hampshire:										
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4
Vermont:										
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.3
Massachusetts:										
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	.4
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9	.4
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3.7	.7
Rhode Island:										
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Connecticut:										
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.9	.2
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5.4	.3
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.6	.4
Region 2:										
1973	11.2	13.5	12.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.3
1974	20.7	36.1	20.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.6
1975	33.8	50.1	24.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	18.8
New York:										
1973	7.9	7.0	.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	12.3
1974	14.3	20.9	.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	13.5
1975	24.1	31.6	.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.5
New Jersey:										
1973	2.0	1.6	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	.7
1974	3.9	4.2	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.9
1975	6.5	7.3	7.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	2.1
Delaware :										
1973	1.3	4.9	10.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1974	2.5	11.0	14.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
1975	3.2	11.2	16.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
Region 3:										
1973	32.0	54.9	39.5	---	---	6.4	---	.1	59.2	9.0
1974	51.1	127.7	63.3	---	---	14.2	---	.2	83.2	10.6
1975	82.8	168.7	64.4	---	---	13.1	---	.2	88.5	13.6
Pennsylvania:										
1973	13.2	24.4	2.5	---	---	---	---	---	.2	5.8
1974	20.7	59.8	4.2	---	---	---	---	---	.5	6.5
1975	36.6	82.2	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	.3	8.2
Maryland:										
1973	5.8	13.2	17.1	---	---	---	---	---	10.5	.5
1974	11.1	30.4	25.6	---	---	---	---	---	9.7	.6
1975	15.3	41.3	26.6	---	---	---	---	---	12.5	.8
Virginia:										
1973	12.3	15.8	19.9	---	---	6.4	---	.1	48.1	1.8
1974	18.2	33.8	33.5	---	---	14.2	---	.2	72.3	2.2
1975	29.3	40.5	34.1	---	---	13.1	---	.2	75.1	3.1
West Virginia:										
1973 .....	.7	1.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	.4	.9
1974	1.1	3.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	.7	1.3
1975	1.6	4.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6	1.5
Region 4:										
1973	52.2	131.9	451.8	22.9	---	54.4	12.1	213.8	566.9	114.4
1974	77.1	270.4	695.5	39.7	---	106.0	23.3	395.7	716.6	140.0
1975	135.1	393.6	745.9	58.9	---	123.7	42.9	287.4	798.9	166.4
North Carolina:										
1973	9.4	37.3	72.4	.7	---	8.9	---	6.8	338.7	1.5
1974	17.8	81.0	104.6	1.8	---	20.6	---	18.9	456.9	1.8
1975	29.3	105.8	107.6	2.2	---	18.0	---	11.2	459.6	2.3
South Carolina:										
1973	4.2	8.5	49.7	1.7	---	.8	---	17.0	66.6	3.0
1974	7.1	17.0	71.6	3.3	---	1.3	---	33.1	75.7	4.0
1975	11.3	28.1	80.2	5.0	---	1.4	---	23.7	101.8	3.5

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75

Region, State, and year ended June 30	Specified vegetables and preparations*	Dairy products	Meats and products, excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow	Listed other*	Total
-- Million dollars --								
Region 1:								
1973	3.0	1.1	.4	.8	2.8	.5	---	18.2
1974	3.8	1.0	.3	.3	4.2	1.0	---	19.4
1975	3.7	1.9	.9	1.4	4.3	1.3	---	30.2
Maine:								
1973	2.4	---	.2	.4	1.7	.3	---	5.4
1974	3.1	---	---	---	2.7	---	---	6.3
1975	3.0	---	.2	.3	2.9	.4	---	7.4
New Hampshire:								
1973	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	.4
1974	---	---	---	---	.3	---	---	.5
1975	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---	.6
Vermont:								
1973	---	1.0	.1	.4	.1	.2	---	1.9
1974	---	.8	.2	.3	.1	.5	---	2.0
1975	---	1.7	.3	.5	.1	.4	---	3.3
Massachusetts:								
1973 .....	.3	.1	.1	---	.3	---	---	3.6
1974 .....	.4	.1	.1	---	.4	.5	---	3.8
1975 .....	.4	.1	.3	.3	.4	.5	---	6.4
Rhode Island:								
1973 .....	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1974 .....	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1975 .....	.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
Connecticut:								
1973 .....	.2	---	---	---	.5	---	---	6.8
1974 .....	.2	.1	---	---	.7	---	---	6.7
1975 .....	.2	.1	.1	.3	.7	---	---	12.4
Region 2:								
1973	8.2	5.7	1.7	3.2	3.3	1.7	1.7	76.4
1974	12.1	4.4	2.0	2.6	5.1	3.8	3.8	126.2
1975	14.4	9.6	1.9	2.6	5.0	3.9	3.7	167.9
New York:								
1973	5.5	5.6	1.3	2.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	46.7
1974	8.9	4.3	1.6	2.3	1.6	3.3	2.3	73.9
1975	10.4	9.5	1.4	2.3	1.6	3.4	2.5	104.1
New Jersey:								
1973	2.5	.1	.3	.4	.4	.2	.3	11.0
1974	2.8	.1	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	19.4
1975	3.6	.1	.3	.3	.6	.5	.6	29.0
Delaware:								
1973 .....	.2	---	.1	---	1.6	---	.4	18.7
1974 .....	.4	---	.1	---	2.9	---	.9	32.9
1975 .....	.4	---	.2	---	2.8	---	.6	34.8
Region 3:								
1973	2.6	3.5	7.0	9.9	7.8	5.6	4.4	241.9
1974	3.8	3.2	7.3	8.3	12.2	11.9	8.3	405.3
1975	4.4	4.6	8.1	7.8	11.6	12.3	9.2	489.3
Pennsylvania:								
1973	1.0	3.4	2.6	3.6	3.1	2.1	1.9	63.8
1974	1.5	3.0	2.8	3.0	4.6	4.5	3.6	114.7
1975	1.7	4.4	3.4	3.3	4.4	5.1	4.3	157.6
Maryland:								
1973 .....	.6	---	.8	.8	2.2	.5	.9	52.9
1974 .....	.9	.1	.7	.7	3.9	1.1	2.0	86.8
1975	1.1	.1	.8	.6	3.8	1.5	2.1	106.5
Virginia:								
1973	1.0	.1	2.9	4.1	2.0	2.3	1.5	118.3
1974	1.3	.1	3.0	3.5	3.0	4.9	2.6	192.8
1975	1.5	.1	3.2	2.9	2.8	4.4	2.6	212.9
West Virginia:								
1973	---	---	.7	1.4	.5	.7	.1	6.9
1974 .....	.1	---	.8	1.1	.7	1.4	.1	11.0
1975 .....	.1	---	.7	1.0	.6	1.3	.2	12.3
Region 4:								
1973	17.1	2.6	35.1	42.3	29.7	25.5	15.8	1,788.5
1974	18.3	3.2	35.4	35.2	45.0	54.6	26.8	2,682.8
1975	22.9	2.9	37.9	26.7	43.6	47.7	37.4	2,971.9
North Carolina:								
1973	1.4	.1	5.0	2.0	6.8	1.9	2.2	495.1
1974	1.5	.1	4.3	1.9	10.7	4.1	4.1	730.1
1975	1.7	.1	6.6	1.4	9.9	4.3	4.7	764.7
South Carolina:								
1973 .....	.9	---	2.1	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.0	160.3
1974 .....	.9	---	1.8	1.3	2.2	2.3	2.4	224.0
1975	1.1	---	2.2	.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	265.0

Continued--

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75 (cont'd)

Region, State, and year ended June 30	Wheat and products	Feed and grains and products	Soybeans and products	Cottonseed and products	Flaxseed and products	Peanuts and peanut oil	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fruits and preparations
-- Million dollars --										
Region 4: (cont'd)										
Kentucky:										
1973	10.7	29.6	62.0	---	---	---	---	.1	62.2	.1
1974	15.4	58.9	87.4	---	---	---	---	---	80.3	.1
1975	35.4	85.1	98.5	---	---	---	---	.1	89.8	.2
Tennessee:										
1973	11.7	12.3	71.2	3.5	---	---	---	29.6	23.1	.2
1974	12.5	24.8	110.6	4.8	---	---	---	48.5	31.3	.1
1975	27.3	32.2	107.6	5.7	---	---	---	27.7	31.2	.2
Georgia:										
1973	4.3	27.0	25.0	2.0	---	32.2	---	19.1	59.7	2.6
1974	9.3	54.8	60.0	4.4	---	59.2	---	43.0	56.3	2.0
1975	10.5	92.5	86.9	7.2	---	75.2	---	36.3	96.1	1.3
Alabama:										
1973	3.4	9.3	39.9	3.5	---	8.8	---	31.4	.5	.3
1974	5.7	19.6	61.4	5.0	---	17.6	---	50.7	.5	.2
1975	8.4	26.8	82.3	9.7	---	21.4	---	46.7	.7	.3
Mississippi:										
1973	7.6	3.1	119.6	11.4	---	.4	12.1	109.1	---	.3
1974	7.5	4.5	181.8	20.3	---	.7	23.3	200.1	---	.2
1975	11.3	6.6	157.5	28.9	---	.3	42.9	140.5	---	.2
Florida:										
1973 .....	.9	4.8	12.0	.1	---	3.3	---	.7	16.1	106.4
1974	1.8	9.8	18.1	.1	---	6.6	---	1.4	15.6	131.6
1975	1.6	16.5	25.3	.2	---	7.4	---	1.2	19.7	158.4
Region 5:										
1973	324.1	911.1	1,384.2	---	8.8	---	---	---	4.5	20.3
1974	518.6	1,772.0	1,971.4	---	10.4	---	---	---	5.7	13.6
1975	790.1	1,854.9	1,641.9	---	18.5	---	---	---	7.2	21.2
Ohio:										
1973	70.6	98.0	198.7	---	---	---	---	---	2.4	1.6
1974	64.6	162.8	269.6	---	---	---	---	---	3.1	1.5
1975	186.9	231.9	268.9	---	---	---	---	---	3.7	2.0
Indiana:										
1973	60.5	174.6	270.8	---	---	---	---	---	2.0	.4
1974	68.9	358.2	405.8	---	---	---	---	---	2.5	.5
1975	144.7	337.0	329.1	---	---	---	---	---	3.3	.6
Illinois:										
1973	82.4	349.0	645.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6
1974	109.3	657.1	845.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	.6
1975	155.2	723.3	699.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	.7
Michigan:										
1973	32.7	49.5	33.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	17.0
1974	55.7	91.1	50.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	10.5
1975	108.5	96.5	44.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	16.9
Wisconsin:										
1973	1.3	72.0	10.1	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.6
1974	2.7	122.7	18.1	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.4
1975	7.9	137.0	14.5	---	---	---	---	---	.2	.8
Minnesota:										
1973	76.6	168.0	224.9	---	8.8	---	---	---	---	.1
1974	217.4	380.1	382.6	---	10.4	---	---	---	---	.1
1975	186.9	329.2	285.9	---	18.5	---	---	---	---	.2
Region 6:										
1973	228.1	168.3	319.5	41.0	.8	17.8	346.2	373.1	.1	17.8
1974	761.5	382.9	493.2	75.9	.3	32.8	592.8	619.9	.3	24.0
1975	580.8	425.1	484.2	82.5	2.2	29.4	784.5	408.8	.2	24.3
Arkansas:										
1973	16.6	3.8	201.5	8.7	---	---	116.7	78.9	---	1.4
1974	17.1	5.4	349.1	11.6	---	---	221.3	116.0	---	1.2
1975	30.2	7.5	289.7	16.6	---	---	319.3	77.8	---	.9
Louisiana:										
1973	1.1	2.3	95.5	4.2	---	---	113.0	38.7	.1	.3
1974	1.1	2.5	104.6	5.9	---	---	191.3	58.0	.3	.2
1975	1.6	4.4	151.3	10.2	---	---	226.7	49.6	.2	.3
Oklahoma:										
1973	136.7	15.1	8.9	2.1	---	5.8	---	17.6	---	.2
1974	442.7	31.1	13.9	4.9	---	11.2	---	39.0	---	.3
1975	388.3	31.0	17.0	5.7	---	9.8	---	29.8	---	.1
Texas:										
1973	67.0	138.8	13.6	25.0	.8	11.5	116.5	227.8	---	15.9
1974	276.7	328.7	25.6	51.7	.3	20.8	180.2	391.7	---	22.1
1975	152.7	370.7	26.2	47.3	2.2	19.0	238.5	240.1	---	23.0
New Mexico:										
1973	6.7	8.3	---	1.0	---	.5	---	10.1	---	---
1974	23.9	15.2	---	1.8	---	.8	---	15.2	---	.2
1975	8.0	11.5	---	2.7	---	.6	---	11.5	---	---

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75 (cont'd)

Region, State, and Year ended June 30	Specified vegetables and preparations *	Dairy products	Meats and products, excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow	Listed other*	Total
-- Million dollars --								
Region 4: (cont'd)								
Kentucky:								
1973 .....	.1	.6	6.4	8.3	.3	5.0	2.4	187.8
1974 .....	.1	1.0	6.8	7.1	.4	11.1	3.3	271.9
1975 .....	.2	.8	7.4	6.0	.4	9.9	4.8	338.6
Tennessee:								
1973 .....	.5	1.8	5.0	7.0	1.2	3.9	1.4	172.4
1974 .....	.4	1.7	5.2	5.8	1.7	8.4	1.8	257.6
1975 .....	.6	1.7	4.9	4.5	1.5	7.2	2.3	254.6
Georgia:								
1973 .....	.3	---	5.5	5.1	8.0	3.4	2.3	196.5
1974 .....	.3	.1	5.0	4.1	12.0	7.0	6.0	323.5
1975 .....	.5	.1	6.2	2.8	12.1	6.0	4.6	438.3
Alabama:								
1973 .....	.8	---	4.6	6.2	5.7	3.5	.6	118.5
1974 .....	.9	.1	4.8	5.1	9.1	7.5	.8	189.0
1975	1.1	---	4.2	3.1	8.9	5.6	1.2	220.4
Mississippi:								
1973 .....	.1	---	3.7	6.2	4.0	3.5	.6	281.7
1974 .....	.1	.1	4.1	5.1	5.8	7.7	.4	461.7
1975 .....	.1	.1	3.4	3.9	5.5	6.3	.7	408.2
Florida:								
1973	13.0	.1	2.8	5.5	2.2	3.0	5.3	176.2
1974	14.1	.1	3.4	4.8	3.1	6.5	8.0	225.0
1975	17.6	.1	3.0	4.2	3.3	6.5	17.1	282.1
Region 5:								
1973	29.7	46.6	70.4	48.8	12.1	35.1	68.6	2,964.3
1974	53.1	36.2	62.2	40.3	17.1	71.7	97.8	4,670.1
1975	61.4	74.7	84.3	36.9	14.7	75.9	112.1	4,793.8
Ohio:								
1973	1.8	3.4	8.3	6.5	1.9	4.5	8.7	406.4
1974	2.1	3.3	6.7	5.2	2.3	8.0	8.9	538.1
1975	2.7	5.8	9.0	5.1	2.2	9.1	16.7	744.0
Indiana:								
1973	1.0	1.1	14.4	5.7	2.7	5.3	13.5	552.0
1974	1.6	.9	11.9	5.1	3.5	11.0	18.6	888.5
1975	1.8	1.2	16.8	4.8	3.2	12.1	20.0	874.6
Illinois:								
1973	1.0	1.0	22.7	10.8	1.1	9.2	20.5	1,144.2
1974	1.8	1.6	19.1	8.6	1.3	18.4	26.6	1,689.5
1975	1.9	1.1	28.6	8.2	1.3	20.9	30.2	1,670.4
Michigan:								
1973	19.1	2.4	3.7	4.5	1.0	2.6	7.3	173.6
1974	34.8	1.8	3.7	3.8	1.5	5.6	9.6	268.3
1975	40.8	4.5	4.2	3.4	1.3	5.5	13.5	339.6
Wisconsin:								
1973	2.9	19.2	7.5	8.3	1.3	5.2	4.0	132.5
1974	4.9	21.2	6.9	6.5	1.9	10.4	5.4	201.2
1975	4.9	29.1	7.8	5.8	1.7	10.1	6.9	226.7
Minnesota:								
1973	3.9	19.5	13.8	13.0	4.1	8.3	14.6	555.6
1974	7.9	7.4	13.9	11.1	6.6	18.3	28.7	1,084.5
1975	9.3	33.0	17.9	9.6	5.0	18.2	24.8	938.5
Region 6:								
1973	6.8	.5	39.6	86.6	14.9	45.1	23.2	1,729.4
1974	8.2	1.2	51.2	74.7	22.5	103.0	44.6	3,289.0
1975	8.2	2.0	40.0	64.8	20.6	93.3	46.5	3,097.4
Arkansas:								
1973 .....	.5	.1	2.9	5.9	8.7	3.2	1.7	450.6
1974 .....	.4	.1	3.5	4.8	13.0	7.0	1.2	751.7
1975 .....	.7	.1	3.7	5.3	12.1	8.2	1.8	773.9
Louisiana:								
1973 .....	.3	.1	2.4	5.1	1.0	2.8	3.2	270.1
1974 .....	.2	.2	2.8	3.8	1.4	5.6	3.6	381.5
1975 .....	.3	.1	1.9	2.8	1.4	4.3	12.4	467.5
Oklahoma:								
1973	---	.1	9.1	20.0	.5	10.6	9.4	236.1
1974 .....	.1	.4	11.7	17.0	.7	24.4	21.2	618.6
1975	---	.1	8.8	14.4	.6	21.1	17.2	543.9
Texas:								
1973	5.1	.2	22.4	49.0	4.6	25.2	8.1	731.5
1974	6.3	.5	29.2	43.0	7.2	57.8	17.4	1,459.2
1975	6.1	1.7	23.1	37.9	6.3	53.4	14.5	1,262.7
New Mexico:								
1973 .....	.9	---	2.8	6.6	.1	3.3	.8	41.1
1974	1.2	---	4.0	6.1	.2	8.2	1.2	78.0
1975	1.1	---	2.5	4.4	.2	6.3	.6	49.4

Continued--

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75 (cont'd)

Region, State, and year ended June 30	Wheat and products	Feed and grains and products	Soybeans and products	Cottonseed and products	Flaxseed and products	Peanuts and peanut oil	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fruits and preparations
-- Million dollars --										
Region 7:										
1973	678.1	870.1	927.2	2.8	---	---	1.2	24.1	.6	1.0
1974	1,417.0	1,700.9	1,361.6	2.3	---	---	2.0	20.3	.9	.9
1975	1,320.1	1,614.3	1,159.0	4.5	---	---	5.0	20.2	1.0	.8
Iowa:										
1973	1.8	422.6	537.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1974	3.2	811.2	791.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1975	3.6	824.2	670.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
Missouri:										
1973	54.9	88.4	271.1	2.8	---	---	1.2	24.1	.6	.8
1974	71.4	173.2	381.2	2.3	---	---	2.0	20.3	.9	.6
1975	109.8	151.1	322.5	4.5	---	---	5.0	20.2	1.0	.6
Nebraska:										
1973	141.5	229.0	57.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	263.1	463.7	109.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	285.0	393.8	96.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Kansas:										
1973	479.9	130.1	61.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1974	1,079.3	252.8	79.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
1975	921.7	245.2	69.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
Region 8:										
1973	695.5	142.4	28.1	---	58.7	---	---	---	---	.3
1974	1,273.1	285.0	43.7	---	43.4	---	---	---	---	2.7
1975	1,238.5	196.8	36.2	---	57.5	---	---	---	---	2.0
North Dakota:										
1973	357.2	33.9	9.8	---	36.0	---	---	---	---	---
1974	638.1	69.6	15.3	---	25.1	---	---	---	---	---
1975	526.2	34.8	9.6	---	36.1	---	---	---	---	---
South Dakota:										
1973	84.3	66.4	18.3	---	22.1	---	---	---	---	---
1974	166.7	129.1	28.4	---	17.9	---	---	---	---	---
1975	148.9	80.6	26.6	---	20.4	---	---	---	---	---
Montana:										
1973	153.2	17.0	---	---	.6	---	---	---	---	---
1974	268.7	32.9	---	---	.4	---	---	---	---	.1
1975	325.6	19.2	---	---	1.0	---	---	---	---	.1
Wyoming:										
1973	12.3	2.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	15.4	5.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	18.6	4.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado:										
1973	79.1	20.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.2
1974	166.4	43.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.1
1975	195.5	52.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.7
Utah:										
1973	9.4	2.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1
1974	17.8	5.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.5
1975	23.7	5.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.2
Region 9:										
1973	54.0	34.0	---	15.2	---	---	77.0	144.8	---	258.8
1974	131.2	68.1	---	30.7	---	---	134.2	275.0	---	347.6
1975	159.9	74.9	---	70.5	---	---	169.8	311.4	---	363.0
Arizona:										
1973	17.3	6.3	---	4.2	---	---	---	33.7	---	14.2
1974	42.5	12.0	---	8.7	---	---	---	69.8	---	17.4
1975	44.6	15.6	---	20.5	---	---	---	89.1	---	21.7
Nevada:										
1973	1.0	.2	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---
1974	2.1	.4	---	---	---	---	---	.2	---	---
1975	2.7	.3	---	---	---	---	---	.1	---	---
California:										
1973	35.7	27.5	---	11.0	---	---	77.0	110.9	---	228.7
1974	86.6	55.7	---	22.0	---	---	134.2	205.0	---	315.2
1975	112.6	59.0	---	50.0	---	---	169.8	222.2	---	325.9
Hawaii:										
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.9
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.0
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.4
Region 10:										
1973	311.8	20.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	20.6
1974	487.3	42.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	32.7
1975	659.8	34.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	36.0
Idaho:										
1973	67.6	11.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.0
1974	135.5	24.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.4
1975	165.2	17.7	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1.3

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75 (cont'd)

Region, State, and year ended June 30	Specified vegetables and preparations *	Dairy products	Meats and products, excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow	Listed other*	Total
-- Million dollars --								
Region 7:								
1973	7.2	9.5	98.6	101.3	5.9	63.4	78.8	2,869.8
1974	8.4	6.5	91.7	80.0	8.6	129.7	117.4	4,948.2
1975	26.4	15.8	111.2	74.3	6.7	132.8	112.0	4,604.1
Iowa:								
1973 .....	.2	6.5	44.0	28.1	2.3	20.8	19.0	1,083.1
1974 .....	.4	3.5	36.8	21.9	3.4	40.9	27.4	1,740.5
1975 .....	.5	11.4	52.1	21.5	2.7	45.9	28.3	1,661.0
Missouri:								
1973 .....	.1	1.2	17.8	17.0	2.6	10.8	9.4	502.8
1974 .....	.1	1.3	16.9	14.6	3.9	24.0	12.4	725.1
1975 .....	.2	1.4	20.4	13.2	2.8	23.7	11.4	687.8
Nebraska:								
1973	6.8	1.4	19.5	27.0	.6	15.6	18.9	517.6
1974	7.7	1.0	19.6	21.1	.8	32.0	28.7	946.9
1975	24.3	2.4	22.3	21.5	.7	34.9	28.6	909.9
Kansas:								
1973 .....	.1	.4	17.3	29.2	.4	16.2	31.5	766.3
1974 .....	.2	.7	18.4	22.4	.5	32.8	48.9	1,535.7
1975	1.4	.6	16.4	18.1	.5	28.3	43.7	1,345.4
Region 8:								
1973	6.4	2.9	34.3	68.9	2.6	35.8	51.8	1,127.7
1974	13.4	2.2	41.2	57.9	3.9	77.0	87.1	1,930.6
1975	36.2	6.0	36.6	50.7	3.0	69.3	74.8	1,807.6
North Dakota:								
1973	2.0	.2	4.3	8.9	.3	4.7	21.9	479.2
1974	4.7	.5	5.5	7.8	.4	10.7	34.1	811.8
1975	8.1	.3	4.6	6.9	.2	9.8	28.0	664.6
South Dakota:								
1973 .....	.1	1.9	11.7	17.6	.6	9.9	12.8	245.7
1974 .....	.1	.7	13.6	16.3	.8	22.6	30.0	426.2
1975 .....	.1	4.8	15.6	15.8	.8	23.5	12.3	349.4
Montana:								
1973 .....	.2	---	5.5	12.4	.1	6.3	8.8	204.1
1974 .....	.6	---	6.7	10.0	.2	13.4	11.1	344.1
1975	1.8	---	4.2	6.7	.2	9.0	15.5	383.3
Wyoming:								
1973 .....	.8	---	2.5	6.6	---	3.1	1.1	29.0
1974	1.4	---	3.2	5.1	---	6.4	1.5	38.0
1975	5.3	---	2.2	4.3	---	5.0	2.7	42.9
Colorado:								
1973	3.0	.1	8.9	20.2	.7	10.3	6.3	149.0
1974	6.1	.1	10.5	15.8	1.1	21.2	9.3	274.7
1975	20.0	.1	8.5	14.4	.9	19.4	14.0	325.8
Utah:								
1973 .....	.3	.7	1.4	3.2	.9	1.5	.9	20.7
1974 .....	.5	.9	1.7	2.9	1.4	2.7	1.1	35.8
1975 .....	.9	.8	1.5	2.6	.9	2.6	2.3	41.6
Region 9:								
1973	62.4	9.4	12.3	28.6	8.6	14.7	20.9	740.7
1974	75.8	5.0	15.7	24.1	11.7	31.6	28.9	1,179.6
1975	100.0	17.9	13.2	23.4	11.6	31.4	47.5	1,394.5
Arizona:								
1973	4.7	---	2.9	6.5	.1	3.4	2.6	95.9
1974	4.3	---	3.9	5.8	.1	7.8	3.8	176.1
1975	5.1	---	3.3	5.6	.1	7.6	3.0	216.2
Nevada:								
1973	---	---	.9	2.1	---	1.0	.9	6.3
1974	---	---	1.1	1.8	---	2.3	1.3	9.2
1975 .....	.3	---	.7	1.4	---	2.1	1.3	8.9
California:								
1973	57.6	9.4	8.2	19.6	8.4	10.1	14.7	618.8
1974	71.4	5.0	10.4	16.2	11.4	21.0	19.3	973.4
1975	94.5	17.9	8.7	15.9	11.3	21.2	26.9	1,135.9
Hawaii:								
1973 .....	.1	---	.3	.4	.1	.2	2.7	19.7
1974 .....	.1	---	.3	.3	.2	.5	4.5	20.9
1975 .....	.1	---	.5	.5	.2	.5	16.3	33.5
Region 10:								
1973	70.5	4.2	7.3	16.7	1.6	8.2	51.0	512.0
1974	91.9	2.4	9.6	14.8	2.3	18.9	69.9	772.5
1975	122.2	5.2	7.6	12.8	2.3	16.5	80.5	977.0
Idaho:								
1973	22.5	2.0	3.2	7.6	.1	3.6	10.2	128.9
1974	33.2	.6	4.0	6.3	.1	7.9	13.8	227.7
1975	51.5	.5	3.5	6.1	.1	7.2	20.3	273.4

Continued--

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75 (cont'd)

Region, State, and year ended June 30	Wheat and products	Feed grains and products	Soybeans and products	Cottonseed and products	Flaxseed and products	Peanuts and peanut oil	Rice	Cotton	Tobacco	Fruits and preparations
-- Million dollars --										
Region 10: (cont'd)										
Oregon:										
1973	56.2	3.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	4.3
1974	101.6	6.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.2
1975	149.5	5.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.5
Washington:										
1973	188.0	5.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15.3
1974	250.2	11.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.1
1975	345.1	10.9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	25.2
Alaska:										
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States:										
1973	2,387.0	2,346.4	3,163.2	81.9	68.3	78.6	436.5	755.9	639.6	456.7
1974	4,737.6	4,686.7	4,648.7	148.6	54.1	153.0	752.3	1,311.1	814.0	589.0
1975	5,000.9	4,812.6	4,155.7	216.4	78.2	166.2	1,002.2	1,018.0	910.1	648.4

Table 2.--Value of export shares of agricultural commodities, by regions and States, fiscal years 1973/75 (cont'd)

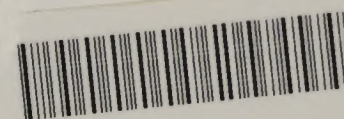
Region, State, and year ended June 30	Specified vegetables and preparations *	Dairy products	Meats and products, excluding poultry	Hides and skins	Poultry products	Lard and tallow	Listed other *	Total
-- Million dollars --								
Region 10: (cont'd)								
Oregon:								
1973	7.9	.2	2.3	5.1	.7	2.5	19.9	102.7
1974	10.7	.2	3.1	4.8	.9	6.0	32.2	175.0
1975	10.3	.2	2.2	3.5	.9	4.7	28.2	214.5
Washington:								
1973	40.1	2.0	1.8	4.0	.8	2.1	20.8	280.3
1974	48.0	1.6	2.5	3.7	1.3	5.0	23.8	369.7
1975	60.4	4.5	1.9	3.2	1.3	4.6	32.0	489.1
Alaska:								
1973	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.1
1974	---	---	---	---	---	---	.1	.1
1975	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
United States:								
1973	213.9	86.0	306.7	407.1	89.3	235.6	316.2	12,068.9
1974	288.8	65.3	316.6	338.2	132.6	503.2	484.6	20,023.7
1975	399.8	140.6	341.7	301.4	123.4	484.4	523.7	20,333.7

* Vegetables not allocated by states:

black beans
 yeast
 baking powder
 baby food
 sauces, soups, and broths
 vegetables and vegetable preparations listed in "basket categories" under schedule B.

Commodities listed under other, not allocated by states:

seeds
 corn and wheat by-products
 alfalfa
 popcorn
 rye
 rice bran and polishings
 sugar and sugar products
 broomcorn
 essential oils.



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